# **Exhibit PPP**

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58tkmacc 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 1 DEIRDRE MACNAMARA, et al., Plaintiffs, 5566778899 ٧. 04 Civ. 9216 CITY OF NEW YORK, et al., Defendants. ----X New York, N.Y. August 29, 2005 10 10:00 a.m. 10 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 Before: HON. KENNETH M. KARAS, District Judge **APPEARANCES** 15 15 MOORE & GOODMAN (by telephone) Attorneys for plaintiff 16 BY: DAVID MILTON 16 17 17 MICHAEL CARDOZO Corporation Counsel for the City of New York 18 JAMES MIRRO (by telephone) 18 19 FRED WHILER Assistant Corporation Counsel 19 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 2 58tkmacc (In chambers) 1234567 THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. Who do we have? MR. MIRRO: It is James Mirro for the city and I am

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here with Fred Whiler, my colleague.

MR. MILTON: And David Milton for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Good morning. Officially we are calling McNamara et al. v. City of New York 004 Civ. 9216. Just so everybody knows, there is a court reporter taking down what you

say, so be nice.

I have had a chance to read the letters and I have had a chance to read some of the cases that are discussed therein, and of course I want to make sure we don't trip up on any

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unnecessary disputes. 13 14 With respect to the notes, I had a chance to read what 15 Mr. Mirro said in a letter, so it is time for a surreply from 16 plaintiff. 17 MR. MILTON: OK. Yes, I just got that this morning, so I would like a chance to reply. 18 19

THE COURT: That's what I am letting you do. This is Mr. Milton, right?

MR. MILTON: Right.

THE COURT: One thing we have to do is identify ourselves for the court reporter. Otherwise it will just say unknown male. Go ahead, Mr. Milton.

MR. MILTON: You want a verbal surreply right now? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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THE COURT: If you think you really want more time I will give it to you, but trees have died for the papers in these cases.

MR. MILTON: I don't want to kill any more trees. He has to show substantial need and that it is not an automatic waiver and that part of his showing would have to be that sort of specific matters would have to be the subject of the testimony and that one question, did you review this, yes, I reviewed it, did it refresh your recollection, is not enough, as I understand the cases, to trigger the sort of broad waiver of either the work product protection or the attorney-client privilege. Having been on the other side of this dispute I realize that it was not an automatic waiver but it is a balancing test.

> MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, can I respond to that?

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. MIRRO: First, I respectfully disagree with

Mr. Milton on the notes. There are two bases for discovery of the notes. Under Rule 26 there is the exceptional circumstances or specific need showing. We are not relying or that, although I will address the specific need in a moment. We are primarily relying on the Federal Rule of Evidence rule We are not relying on which I cited, I believe it is 612, and the case law is very clear, and there is ample case law that where the witness giving deposition testimony has refreshed recollection by SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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4 reviewing notes or another document, that material is subject to discovery because the deposing parties is entitled to cross-examine, and even if there were a requirement of specific need I think we could establish the specific need, although I am not relying on it, because obviously the opposing party, in this case the plaintiff, has access to those notes. We do not have access to the notes.

With respect to the notes and the account of the incident, certainly much closer in time to the incident than the plaintiff's deposition, we believe that it would be unfair for the plaintiffs alone to have access to those documents and not for us to have access to the documents, in addition to refreshing recollection.

So there is need on our part.
THE COURT: Mr. Milton, do you want to respond?
MR. MILTON: Yes, and just briefly again, without whining here, I got this this morning. We have not gotten the Page 2

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              transcript from the deposition until this morning. But I will
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              endeavor to try. Based on what I understand to be the case law, we are talking about the account of the incident, we are
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              not claiming attorney-client privilege for that but as work
              product it would be subject to a requirement of substantial need, and nothing in this testimony as I recall -- I mean,
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              there was one question about the account and so I don't see how
              he has made that showing.
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                              MR. MIRRO: I have a case directly on point, frankly,
              that I think is directly on point.

THE COURT: All right, look. I have read Ehrlich,
Judge Sweet's decision, 848 F. Supp. 482. But in fairness to
Mr. Milton, even though I am loathe to -- I am prepared to
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              decide this but not if Mr. Milton hasn't had a fair opportunity
              to read the cases.
                              Mr. Mirro, there is nothing wrong with you trying to
             get the last word but sometimes you don't get the last word.
MR. MIRRO: I appreciate that. I am happy for
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             Mr. Milton to get his side heard.
             THE COURT: Mr. Milton, for what it is worth, I did not read the other cases that Mr. Mirro cited, but I think that Ehrlich distinguishes the Rule 26 that Mr. Mirro would to make
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            versus the evidence 612 showing that he has to make. But I will give you a chance if you want to take a look, and if it turns out that you are right, you can let Mr. Mirro know and we can do another quick call, rather than kill trees.
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            MR. MILTON: So I am given the opportunity to either concede the point or if I don't I will come up with my great
             cases and we will get back on the phone?
                             THE COURT: Precisely.
                             With respect to the book and dissertation --
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                             MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, may I ask a question for
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            clarification?
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                            THE COURT:
                                                  Sure.
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                            MR. MIRRO:
                                                  Are you treating the notes and the account
            that was provided to the lawyer in the same way?
                            THE COURT: I don't see why not.
           MR. MIRRO: I just wanted to clarify.

THE COURT: The issue is joined and the question is what showing you need to make. I am not sure you haven't made a showing even if you had to do it under Rule 26. But I think it is fairly clear under 612 that when somebody uses that kind of material to refresh his or her recollection that it is a waiver, but I definitely want to give Mr. Milton a chance to
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           see if it is wrong.
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                        Mr. Mirro, I realize that you work for a government but why don't you go buy Professor Thomas's book
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           agency,
           yoursélf?
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          MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, good question, and I think the answer is, this is a purported class action case which is going to encompass, if it is certified, which we think it should not
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          be, 1,800 plaintiffs. As it stands now, there are 24. Frankly, your Honor, we have been running around just trying to get basic fundamental stuff in terms of discovery that we think
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we are entitled to. We think that we are entitled to that book Page 3

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1572810\_1.TXT and the dissertation under the federal rules, and I hate to set 24 a precedent where, you know, every time there was something available in some other office or in some bookstore somewhere 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 7 58tkmacc they could send us running for it if we are entitled to it under the rules. Frankly, we could go out and buy that book. I assume it is available. I don't know for sure that it is 123 available. But my question would be why aren't they obligated to provide it under the rules.

THE COURT: I haven't Googled it myself and I 4 5 6 7 understand the principle. . 8 9 MR. MIRRO: I would be happy to go out and buy it and if your Honor directs us to do that, we would do that. But there are significant discovery defaults here and we are doing 10 our best to keep this whole thing together, and that sort of 11 12 precedent would be difficult for us. THE COURT: Understood. Mr. Milton, to the extent that your client has some history of political protest and since the core of this is the question of what if any 13 14 15 protesting your client might have been doing -- this is Professor Thomas I am talking about here -- why wouldn't this 16 17 18 be relevant at least for purposes of discovery?

MR. MILTON: Right, and, respectfully, I disagree with that characterization that my client has a history of political 19 2ŏ 21 22 protest. He is an art history professor, and in response to your question, did your book about the Lincoln Memorial deal with political protest -- that was the question at the deposition -- the response was, well, given the history of that memorial in American life, it would be impossible not to deal SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. 23 24 (212) 805-0300

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23 24 25 with the question of political protest in writing about its history. But it is a long way from that to, he is on the streets every day as a hardened activist. He is an art history professor. We are not going to kick and scream and take an interlocutory appeal, but this is far afield.

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interlocutory appeal, but this is far afield.

THE COURT: You know, I went to college with an econ major, but he also protested. To say he is an art history professor isn't mutually exclusive.

MR. MILTON: But he is an art history teacher who testified that he had not been a political protester.

MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, with all due respect I don't view this as a close call at all. Here is a gentleman who testified that he has written a book and he testified in his deposition that it deals with political protest and civil disobedience. We are talking about discovery here, not admissibility, and we wouldn't even suggest that the book might not be admissible at this point. But it is certainly in my view discoverable where he says that he has discussed political

protest and civil disobedience in the book, and the dissertation.

THE COURT: Yes, I have to say, Mr. Milton, I don't disagree with that. It seems that there will be credibility issues about what Professor Thomas was doing around the time he was arrested. His allegation is that he was doing nothing even in the way of protest, as I understand it, nothing illegal -SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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58tkmacc not that protest is illegal. So why wouldn't that to some extent go to what he was doing at the premises at the time that he was arrested and also go to his credibility? MR. MILTON: I think even the way, from my perspective, you have just phrased it, suggests that it is not relevant. What he wrote 15 years ago about the Lincoln Memorial, which no one would dispute is a site of political protest, for me it is the ultimate stretch to go from there to say he must have been engaging in civil disobedience or some sort of unlawful protest during the Republican Convention. I don't see how the one goes to even his credibility.

THE COURT: I didn't say that he must have been. The question is, for purposes of discovery, whether it is relevant. I couldn't agree with you more. Look, even if he participated in a protest a week 15 years ago doesn't mean that he must have been here to protest whatever people were protesting, I agree with you. The question is whether or not it has some relevance or can lead to relevant information and I don't know how it can be said that it would fail both those tests. MR. MILTON: I am not going to belabor the point. The book is publicly available. We are obviously not trying to

hide anything. We will comply with any order if I can't persuade you that it is pretty far afield, how what he writes 10 years ago has anything to do with a highly charged situation totally removed from a academic study. But if we are being SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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58tkmacc directed to turn it over, so be it. We have no objection.

THE COURT: Look, it is certainly not the epicenter of the case, I will give you that. But the burden that Mr. Mirro must meet is fairly low, as you know. I think it is discoverable under Rule 26 so I think it should be turned over. with respect to the question of medical records and medical history, both physical and psychological, it seems to me that -- and even in the cases I read before I got Mr. Mirro's August 26 letter -- to the extent that your Mr. Mirro's August 26 letter -- to the extent that your allegations, Mr. Milton, are very general and your claims of injury are very general, why isn't it commensurate with that that there is a greater need on behalf of defendants to find out the medical history, both psychological and physical, of your client? If you had claimed, for example, that he broke his leg, whether or not he had a toothache 10 years ago it seems to be would be irrelevant. Failing that, it seems because it is a very general and broad statement -- and the Northern District case that you described by Judge Pauley as Northern District case that you described by Judge Pauley as being the minority view, where the garden variety type of claim really does not allow a plaintiff in that situation to restrict access to medical history information. Do you have any greater sense of what it is your client actually suffered from so maybe there is a way to narrow this?

MR. MILTON: Yes, there is, your Honor. In reto the interrogatories of all 24 plaintiffs, one of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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58tkmacc questions was please describe in detail all categories of damages and all physical, emotional and psychological injuries, and we in response to those detail specifically what injuries Page 5

emotional and physical our clients are alleging. So there is a more specific basis than the complaint.

In response to that, for example, no one is claiming, say, dental injuries, and we didn't turn over dental records, or gynecological, totally unrelated medical records. Concerning the psychological records, I note again just looking at this this morning, the cases cited for this principle of putting medical and psychological issues in question, both were pre-Jaffe v. Redmond, a Supreme Court case from 1996 recognizing the psychotherapist-patient privilege. they also, I think, addressed the issue of putting things in issue and said there is not to be a balancing test and that the interest in recognizing the privilege would not be served if subsequently there would be a judicial determination, well, this is relevant, this isn't relevant.

MR. MIRRO: Can I address that, your Honor?
THE COURT: I have a couple questions for Mr. Milton
I am looking at response interrogatory No. 4, and this is plaintiff William Steyert, Jr., responses, response No. 4, and you said they were all the same. The interrogatory states identify all injuries claimed by plaintiff as a result of the incident and the medical, psychiatric, psychological and other SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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treatment provided, if any. Response, worry and anxiety as a result of my false and unjust arrest. The conditions at Pier

57 caused anxiety for mental condition and health.
So dental situations, you are right, become irrelevant, arthroscopic surgery is irrelevant, you name it.
But psychological, this is still fairly generic and I am wondering why psychological history wouldn't be relevant to this claim.

MR. MILTON: Right, and I think it is precisely because it is generic that the records aren't relevant. If we claim, for example, and I believe that with one of our plaintiffs -- if we claim, for example, that someone is now suffering from claustrophobia, and a more diagnosable specific medical injury as opposed to what we are calling garden-variety distress, to the extent someone has a more specific injury, yes, it is relevant, but anxiety, worry, to me how we intend that, it is upsetting to be arrested for what we claim is that, it is upsetting to be arrested for what we claim is obviously without justification, and then to be held for two days for, essentially, like, a ticket, in the conditions as we allege them. It sort of adds insult to injury to then have to disclose your entire family history and whatever else might be the subject of your therapy when this is a sort of stand-alone upsetting incident, and we are not claiming anything more and we will stipulate that we are not claiming for those plaintiffs we will stipulate that we are not claiming for those plaintiffs anything more than what these cases call garden variety SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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emotional distress.

THE COURT: I do have to say, I think you have to be careful how you phrase what I am saying. I don't doubt for a minute that being arrested at all is a very anxious moment and can cause a tremendous amount of anxiety and distress, let alone the ticket and being detained for two days. I am not trying to diminish what it is that your client is claiming. point is, to the extent that you are going to ask a jury to Page 6

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award damages from the anxiety as a form of psychological trauma, potentially a very serious form of psychological trauma, it seems to me that puts into play any sort of psychological history that would explain what it is that might cause anxiety in your client and what kind of damages he or she is entitled to as a result of the anxiety that presumably you would have shown unfairly resulted from what you would say is an unlawful arrest.

So I just think that the cases that I have read, and it is not a question of balancing, it is a question of whether the privilege has been waived, that when you talk about general psychological damages, the history becomes relevant, and it seems that the cases say it is waived.

Mr. Mirro. MR. MIRRO: MR. MIRRO: Thank you, your Honor. I think we are on the same page. I think I would have said the same things that you just said, your Honor, which I am happy about. Let me just SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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58tkmacc add -- let me see. I am sorry, your Honor, I sort of blanked out. I think we are on the same page with that. I don't think I have anything else to add right now.

THE COURT: Mr. Milton, do you want to say anything

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MR. MILTON: Well, I mean, again, I guess we have a somewhat different view of what is and isn't relevant here in terms of what is being put in issue. For example, some people say they had a history of abuse with their family and now they are in therapy and they have been in therapy before this, and this incident is its own incident, which everybody agrees as we allege would be a distressing one. Then I still don't see why the defendants then get to fish around in their history with their parents to refute that their treatment by the defendants is upsetting. We are not claiming that now they can't hold a For someone whose damages are limited to their testimony that this was an awful experience, I was so upset, now it is very difficult for me to be around police, a sort of general bad reaction to this, I still don't see how the more obviously intimate details of their life are relevant. Further, disclosing them for our clients will produce enormous anxiety by itself.

THE COURT: One thought I had was, if there is some extraordinarily sensitive part of a client's medical history—let's say by way of example, since you seem to be invoking it, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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58tkmacc some history of child abuse, leads to a lot of adult therapy, in that circumstance, Mr. Mirro, why can't Mr. Milton submit that to me for some sort of ex parte review? MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, we would entirely on board

with that. If there is a particular issue with respect to a particular plaintiff, we could reduce this dispute down to that minute disagreement and we would be on board with that. We are not trying to trick anybody, we are not trying to embarrass anybody. We are willing to play this game straight. But we just need to, you know, examine, properly examine the plaintiffs. So I would agree with that, your Honor.

Let me make a couple other points now that I have my thoughts straight with respect to these issues. First, there Page 7

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           was a question about the interrogatories. Even with the
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           interrogatory answers, which arguably somewhat narrow the scope
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           of the plaintiffs' claims --
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                         THE COURT:
                                           They narrowed them. Physical injuries are
           out, for example. I don't think you would be entitled to
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           medical history from an orthopedic surgeon based on that
           answer.
           MR. MIRRO: I agree, your Honor, we are not claiming that everything is relevant. Are you suggesting, your Honor, that given the answer here in No. 4 that we should not collect
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           medical records aside from psychological?

THE COURT: Under what theory would you be entitled to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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           that?
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                         MR. MIRRO: First, your Honor, I am not sure that the
           response given in No. 4 here is the final answer.
          THE COURT: Let's assume it is.

MR. MIRRO: Frankly, I think if we are willing to
stipulate that particular plaintiffs have no physical injuries,
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           then, you know, I think that we would be willing to stipulate
          to it as well. But I would just, you know, in my mind I am thinking there is still a complaint out there that says they have physical injuries including pain and suffering, and I
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          don't know if they are going to give that up at the end of the
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          day.
                    MR. MILTON: He has interrogatory responses under If he suddenly claims that he has a broken leg, that
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          oath.
          claim is not going to go very far. That is the purpose of the
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          interrogatories. We have committed ourselves and you will have
          additional chance to depose them. If he comes up with a physical injury to his teeth, we will have to turn over his
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          dental records and we will look like idiots.
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                        MR. MIRRO: I am happy to hear that.
                                                                                 we would be
         happy to enter into a stipulation with respect to each of the plaintiffs and I would volunteer to draft it, whereby they waive all claims of physical injury except what they have given
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          in their interrogatory answers.
                       MR. MILTON: I would object to signing a stipulation.
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         We have a sworn statement in the interrogatories and he can ask again in the depositions. I don't see why we have this
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         additional procedure.
                       THE COURT: Yes. I mean, Mr. Mirro, to the extent you
         have the interrogatory answer, they are stuck with it under
         oath unless they can come up with some extraordinary explanation, and I tell you what, if they come up with an explanation, you can ask for whatever medical records you might
         think relevant.
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                       MR. MIRRO: That is fine, and believe me, your Honor,
        we have considered that procedure. The only concern I have with that procedure is, again, with so many plaintiffs in this case, and if we begin down that road of collecting documents
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having to re-examine the same plaintiffs again and that causes some concern in terms of efficiency of how this is done.

THE COURT: I have no reason to doubt the veracity of the interrogatory response. Mr. Milton recognizes -- he has Page 8

after examinations have been taken, we are in the position of

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been around the block -- how problematic it would be for his client to suddenly come up with a broken leg, and it seems to 20 21 me that -- otherwise, you talk about problematic, you're going to enter a new stip every time there is a nonanswer given in an interrogatory, get everybody to sort of doublecheck and say they didn't mean to say X and Y. It seems that the interrogatories have in this instance served their purpose. 23 24 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 18 58tkmacc They have narrowed the claim. It is a matter of stress, it is 1

not a physical injury, and it seems that any request for medical history related to physical injuries, as far as I look at it right now they would not be relevant and I don't hear you say otherwise.

MR. MIRRO: I think we would be on board with that, your Honor. We have to keep in mind there are numerous plaintiffs here. We are looking at Steyert's responses. So of the plaintiffs claim that they were deprived of medication while they were held in custody. There may be as well physical medical records that are relevant in terms of the other injuries, the psychological injuries that are alleged. I am not quite sure, but I am willing to be guided by your thoughts on this.

MR. MILTON: If I can just respond to that --THE COURT: Of course, yes.

MR. MILTON: As we point out in our letter to the court, we took a very broad view of what could be relevant. For example, if someone claims they weren't allowed to have their inhaler while at Pier 57, we turned over records of treatment of whoever the doctor was that prescribed the inhaler, so that he can verify that yes indeed they had an inhaler. Even though we are not claiming an injury other than the fact that they were deprived of an inhaler that potentially inhibited breathing, we provided those records. It is not we SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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didn't provide their orthopedic records.

MR. MIRRO: I will say this, your Honor. It is a little bit complicated because there are so many plaintiffs. we have received some photographs, for instance, from some of these plaintiffs where they are showing physical injuries. There are bruises, there are dermatological reactions, I assume based on the claim that they were exposed to toxic substances at the Pier. I think all of the plaintiffs are alleging that, and some of the plaintiffs have submitted photographs showing ~

THE COURT: Let me try to cut this short because I think there are some fairly clear parameters we are establish. Part of what you are doing, Mr. Mirro, is arguing cases that are not before me right now. It seems to me that if one of the plaintiffs says that I had an allergic reaction or I was denied my inhaler, that is a very specific claim of injury the discovery for which should be commensurate with the specificity of that claim. I think in that instance, for example, if somebody says I didn't get my inhaler, I don't think that entitles you to somebody's gynecological records.

I understand there are a lot of plaintiffs. This difficult case, but welcome to life in the big city, right? But I do think that the parameters here are fairly

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straightforward. Specific injuries, discovery is commensurate with the specificity of the injury. Broadly alleged injuries
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                 such as psychological harm I think open plaintiffs up to
                 broader discovery obligations, at least according to the cases
                 I have read, because it puts more of their psychological history at issue. However, I am not insensitive to the point
                 made by Mr. Milton and it seems to me that I am going to
                operate on his good faith. Where he doesn't think a protective order doesn't adequately protect his client's interests and he obviously doesn't think the material is relevant enough to be turned over, turn it over to me for ex parte review, and just
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                 tell Mr. Mirro so he is aware of what is going on. I
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                 understand Mr. Mirro, that you don't object to that review of
                 an extremely sensitive case.
                            MR. MIRRO: That is fine. If he doesn't want to turn
                 it over, then I am perfectly willing to talk with you about it
                on another occasion.
                For clarification, I think the decision that it sounds like we have come to is that you are not saying that all medical records are undiscoverable at this point, you are
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                saying in those instances with respect to those plaintiffs,
                where they are only complaining about psychological, then the medical records would be not discoverable.
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                            THE COURT: Yes, that is right.
                            MR. MIRRO: where they are complaining about certain
                types of physical injuries, they would be discoverable.
                            THÉ COURT: Certain medical records. If somebody
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                claims their teeth were knocked out, the dental records become
                relevant. If they had an ingrown toenail, I don't think that
                is relevant.
                            To use your phrase, Mr. Mirro, I think we are all
                pretty much on the same page and we are going to deal with the hard case in the future. Where there is something arguably
                relevant and highly sensitive and Mr. Milton will submit it to
               me for in camera review.
                           MR. MILTON: Can I take up Mr. Mirro's suggestion that
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               all these records be produced under a protective order?
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                           MR. MIRRO: Yes, I have no problem with that.
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               not interested in embarrassing people. We want to reach the
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               merits of the case.
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                            THE COURT:
                                           I assumed that, and that is why I threw it
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               out. So if somebody wants to get it prepared and send it to
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               me, I will sign it expeditiously.
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                           MR. MIRRO: We have submitted a draft and hopefully we
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               will be hammering it out.
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                           Your Honor, I agree that the psychological and
               psychiatric issues are far more serious in this case, as far as I can tell at this point. Are plaintiffs willing to produce those records then, Mr. Milton?

MR. MILTON: It is a limited set of plaintiffs who
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               have been in therapy either before or after, to our claiming --
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               everyone is claiming at least some sort of emotional distress.
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58tkmacc The protective order goes a long way, thinking of individual clients here, to probably alleviate most of the clients' concerns, but not all the clients'. There may be a couple who may well be so upset by the prospect of turning over to the city lawyers, even ones as gracious as Mr. Mirro, their psychological records, that they may withdraw. We may enter into a stipulation if that is how Mr. Mirro would agree to do it, that they are not claiming emotional distress damages. MR. MIRRO: I would be happy to work out anything along those lines. MR. MILTON: But I think that is the minority and I think most of them, grudgingly but in compliance with the rules of the court, will turn them over. MR. MIRRO: It is important for us to explore these

conditions, to the extent they are in the case.

MR. MILTON: Different therapists operate differently. To the extent there are any records, we will see how relevant they are. So we will turn them over.

THE COURT: While I am moved to witness such harmony with counsel, we do have other matters we have to attend to.

I will assume you all will work it out and send to me to sign whatever it is you need to sign, or, Mr. Milton,

whatever it is you need me to review.

There were a couple other issues, some of which are moot, some I am not sure. For example, employment records. To SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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58tkmacc the extent there is no claim of loss, Mr. Mirro, what would be the relevance of employment records?

MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, all these plaintiffs are claiming serious psychological injuries. If they are working, we should be permitted to explore whether there are performance issues at work following the incident. On the other hand, I think we should be entitled to explore whether they had performance issues before the incident to compare with after the incident.

THE COURT: What if the psychological trauma they are suffering from is not of the type to affect performance but is

still fairly harmful?

MR. MIRRO: I think that is a point but I think we should still be entitled to explore whether it is a performance issue at work or at school. I have taken depositions of some of these plaintiffs who claim that their relationships with family and friends and fellow employees were affected by the severe trauma following their arrest. I think we are entitled to explore that.

Please don't misunderstand. I am not suggesting that all the discovery that we collect in this case we are going to try to get into evidence.

THE COURT: I know, I know.

But I do believe that we are entitled to MR. MIRRO: discover the facts.

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MR. MILTON: May I respond?

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. MILTON: I believe Mr. Mirro maybe didn't clarify it but he is talking about another case. We have taken one Page 11

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deposition in this case and Mr. Thomas didn't testify that this affected his relationships with his family and at work. To the extent we claim that the ability to work has been affected, we have turned over the employment records. For people who have no claim that this affected their work, we didn't turn over the authorization. It is a pure fishing expedition. It would be to our benefit to turn it over if we claim it affected their performance. That would be an element of damages. But I don't see that they are entitled to fish around in our work lives.

THE COURT: I don't hear Mr. Mirro being interested in a fishing expedition. He has too many plaintiffs. So I think we are in agreement. To the extent that plaintiffs are

claiming that the psychological affects effects of the alleged conduct affected work performance, it sounds like Mr. Milton is on board with giving you records that establish that fact or are relevant to that fact.

MR. MIRRO: Let me ask you this, your Honor. I hear what you are saying, but what comes to my mind is that the employment records are frankly potentially relevant in a number of ways and what I have articulated so far is only one of them. But the other possibility, I believe, is that they could very SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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well show issues of -- a number of things. First, there could be statements in the employment records -- a lot of these plaintiffs are claiming that they were innocent bystanders swept up. What if the employment records show that on October 30, 31, the plaintiff asked for two or three days off to be out of the office to attend these rallies or marches.

THE COURT: Do you really think that somebody when they went to their boss said I would like next Monday and Tuesday off because I want to protest, or did they just say I'm taking a personal day?

MR. MIRRO: I understand, your Honor, but this is a class action. Some of these people are employed -- we took a deposition a few days ago of a woman employed at the ACLU. All these situations are different, and I just think that we are entitled to ask the question did they take some days off or did he take some days off around that time period, and is there any record of what the reason was similarly after the record of what the reason was. Similarly, after the incident -- I'm sorry, I have lost my train of thought again -- after the incident, were any statements made to the employer about reasons that they were out of work, what was said. Those are admissions. Those could very well be admissions. Somebody says, I decided to engage in civil disobedience and I got arrested and that's why I wasn't able to come in to work a couple days.

> MR. MILTON: May I respond to that? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. MILTON: Again, the interrogatories ask for that information. They ask for any statements made and any witnesses that may have relevant information. To the extent that those categories of requests overlap with people at the plaintiff's work, he has that information. But without

anything else to go on, it is really a fishing expedition.

MR. MIRRO: It is not a fishing expedition. There are also questions of disciplinary history and whether those Page 12

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plaintiffs are going to be witnesses in this case. THE COURT: It seems to me, the convention took place the last week of August, so the fact that somebody went to their employer and said I want to take a couple days off, there are employees around the land taking days off. It seems to me there is a way to narrow this rather than allowing you to rummage through employment records. As Mr. Milton pointed out,

17 some of this was covered in interrogatories and prior 18 19 statements, but the mere fact that somebody took time off 20 21 22 23 24 25 doesn't mean that they took off time to protest. They could have come to be tourists.

I confess I haven't been able to parse out every single allegations in every complaint, but some of the allegations are that people were here as tourists and were scooped up in these arrests. Their employment records would SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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show that they were not improperly playing hooky from work. MR. MIRRO: I appreciate your comment. That is not where I was heading, though, with the argument. I think you are absolutely right, there are allegations that some of these individuals were here as tourists, but I think the flip side is that we should be entitled to test that, and one way to test that is to see what the records say when they took the days

THE COURT: What I was going to say is, anything having to do with why the plaintiffs might not have been working, anything to do with what if any statements were made

working, anything to do with what if any statements were made by plaintiffs to their employers, or, frankly, anybody else, and whether or not they have discipline problems of a type that would be relevant to this case can be discretely sought, rather than a general, we want employment records of the plaintiffs.

MR. MIRRO: I would be happy to go along with that, your Honor. Perhaps the plaintiffs can take a second look at these questions and identify -- if they can identify from their employer, identify any statements that might be relevant. I would be happy to go along with that. It is not an ideal situation, obviously, because we are leaving it in the hands of the plaintiffs to determine what they are going to produce to us.

MR. MILTON: If I can just respond, the issue of the employment, again for people who aren't claiming that this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

58tkmacc affected their work in any way, I don't see under this theory that they may have made statements or something that goes to their credibility, that could be said with respect to every aspect of these people's lives.

THE COURT: I agree. If a plaintiff has something in their employment file, a discipline because they were tardy for a meeting, that has nothing to do with this case. I think, frankly, the request having to do with disciplinary problems has to be very, very narrow and relate to the issues in this I agree with Mr. Milton that this has to be a discrete case. request.

Mr. Mirro, if you want this stuff, you will have to go back and narrow your requests. You are not entitled to look for the proverbial needle in the haystack by asking for all the Page 13

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employment records. Mr. Milton is right, to the extent that there might be something relevant, that is in every case. But the something relevant is in every case. But the something relevant is in every case.
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              I do think Mr. Mirro is entitled to challenge, to the extent
             that he has a good-faith basis to do so, the statements by some of the plaintiffs that wherever they were at the time of their arrests they were not involved in some sort of protest.
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             Mr. Mirro, I will say, they may very well concede that they were there protesting and that it was entirely lawful. But to the extent people are saying they weren't even in the vicinity it seems anything from their employment record would
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             shed light on that. But that is a very narrow definition and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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             you will have to narrow your request.
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                              MR. MIRRO: Thank you, your Honor.
THE COURT: Anything else we need to take up?
                              MR. MILTON: I assume your analysis applies to his
            request for school records.

THE COURT: Yes. The issue on school records, I gather, is the theory that if somebody protested in college that somehow that might be relevant. That is shaky at best and
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             I am not sure it would come in at trial, but of course that is
             not the test.
                         MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, let me make a comment about Much of this case from my perspective, and I don't think
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            I am giving away too much here, to a large degree, everyone
            knows what the plaintiffs did on August 31 or August 27. Very much this case is going to go to what the plaintiffs were intending to do and what they thought they were doing when they were doing what they were doing on August 31. In other words,
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            it is a mental state of mind. A lot of these questions are going to state of mind and intent of the demonstrators who were arrested. A lot of these people have a long history of civil disobedience. We are not interested in tardiness from work or
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            school. We are interested in records that say here is a guy
            that has a pattern and practice, a habit and routine of taking
           off every day when there is an antiBush rally in the city or
the region and it's a problem for us. The reason we are
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            interested in that is because it establishes a practice, a
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           habit, a routine. It establishes that sort of evidence for us.
           It shows that he wasn't swept up or she wasn't swept up as an
           accident. That is what we are interested in pursuing.
                            MR. MILTON: May I respond?
                            THE COURT: Of course, go ahead, Mr. Milton.
MR. MILTON: If I can briefly respond, again, I don't
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           know where he gets the fact that a lot of these people have a long history of civil disobedience. That is not true and in fact we freely admit in the interrogatories that some of our
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           plaintiffs in the past have engaged in civil disobedience but
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          that is not most of them. Again, we will fight about how relevant that is, that in the past they blocked a street and whether that has to do with whether or not they were blocking a
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street in the Republican Convention. THE COURT: I think you all have done yeoman's work on behalf of your client and each has made the point I made before. I think it is relevant for discovery purposes if somebody has some sort of past involvement in civil

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disobedience or protesting and that does not allow Mr. Mirro to fish around employment and school records, but he can freely have access to the information that is relevant to that claim. I don't care what grades they got, I don't care if they were late for class, I don't care if they got caught with the dean's daughter.

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So let's narrow the request. I think you are entitled to ascertain that information. I think you have a hill to climb as to whether or not it will be relevant at trial but we will cross that bridge when we come to it.

MR. MIRRO: There were a couple other things, your Honor if you have a moment.

THE COURT: I have a couple moments because I have a long scheduled motion to transfer a case.

MR. MIRRO: With respect to Professor Chris Thomas, he testified that there were about a dozen photographs that his son had taken. He testified that he believed those photographs were sent to his attorneys. We have not received -- although the plaintiffs' attorneys have promised some of those photographs, we have not received any.

THE COURT: Mr. Milton. MR. MILTON: Yes. I have a letter in front of me dated August 26, a cover letter for everything we have. So he either has them or will have them soon. So I think that issue is moot. Any confusion about the photographs, we are not hiding anything --

MR. MIRRO: Are all the photographs being produced to us, David?

MR. MILTON: I am looking at this cover letter, which I didn't write. Everything he asked and that we have been able SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to locate and everything that his other attorney has, which is the cause of some of the confusion. I realize your concern that we are hiding something but we are well aware of our ethical obligations and our obligations under the rules.

MR. MIRRO: My concern is that the professor testified that there were a dozen photos and that he believes he sent them to his attorneys, and the attorneys tell me there are two or three or four that they are able to put their hands on. I don't know what, frankly, to make of that.

MR. MILTON: This cover letter is sending you 27

photos and all the negatives that he has. You're getting everything. I don't know what else to say. You have what we have.

MR. MIRRO: We will see what is produced then.

THE COURT: Anything else?
MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, I don't mean to become overly technical, but can you give us some guidance on the objections that have been stated on these general objections that have been stated in the discovery responses, because I am very

concerned about what is out there and what may not get produced.

THE COURT: Tell me what you are not getting that you think you are entitled to. I read through the interrogatory responses and I read general obligations interposed and phrases Page 15

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THE COURT: Give me an example where you think plaintiffs have the information you want but they are not giving it to you because of one of these general objections.

MR. MIRRO: How can I do that, your Honor? I have no All I know that they have asserted a general objection idea. to every request.

THE COURT: But then they give you an answer.

MR. MIRRO: Not every oné.

THE COURT: Give me an example that is making you

nervous.

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MR. MIRRO: I have to take a look at this.

There are a whole series here where they have said not applicable.

THE COURT: Give me your best shot.

MR. MILTON: As I explained in my letter to Mr. Mirro
prior to the letters to the court, somewhat based on the
wording of his question, where it is provide every example of such and such and if there was never a such and such, we said NA, but as I explained, it just means no, bad attempt at legalese perhaps.

MR. MIRRO: Under the request document, not applicable answer is used with respect to No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. We are not getting any information from those requests, your Honor.

MR. MILTON: Again, it is fully explained in my letter that we mean no such documents exist and I apologize, or we apologize for using what you think is cryptic. In the future we will use more, you know, explicit prose.

MR. MIRRO: I don't have any more information on what

might be withheld.

THE COURT: Mr. Mirro, number 11, state whether plaintiff has made a claim with any insurance carriers for physical, mental or emotional injuries within the past 10 years. This is right off the interrogatory response from Steyert. Answer, not applicable. Mr. Milton says that means there is none.

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Basically what you are saying is you don't believe that or you don't know if it is true, but I don't know what you want me to do. He is saying it means there aren't any. You made a comment earlier that some of this depends on plaintiffs. That is the nature of discovery. You are depending on an officer of the court meeting his obligations, and when they say there aren't any more documents available, I don't know what

more you want a court to do.

MR. MIRRO: I understand, your Honor. To clarify, I am concerned with the fact that they have asserted every single objection to every --

THE COURT: This can't be the first time you have seen this.

That's fine. MR. MIRRO:

That is standard practice. I am not THE COURT: saying it is commendable but it is standard. You are telling me you haven't interposed general objections and either given an answer preserving the objection or then said in addition to the objection, we don't have the documents?

MR. MIRRO: To answer the judge's question I would say this, your Honor. I feel when I respond to interrogatory and document requests that I have an ethical obligation to do this right, and the way I do it, when I have general objections, I might have only a handful of objections related to privileges or something like that, but I answer each particular question SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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> and object to the particular question based on what I believe to be the case. In this case it is expressly different. They have made every objection applicable to every document request and interrogatory. I understand we are all officers of the court but I don't think that is consistent with Rule 11. As a litigant, I don't know what to make of it.

THE COURT: As I said, I don't think it is a commendable way to practice but tell me what you want me to do. MR. MIRRO: Maybe there is nothing. I guess in an ideal world I would ask the plaintiffs to amend their responses and submit proper responses.

MR. MILTON: If I can just add, not only do we have -- for the vast majority we say blah, blah, we object, we object, notwithstanding, here is the information you want, but we state specific objections to specific questions. It is very

clear what the bases of our objections are.

MR. MIRRO: But all of that is -- perhaps it is technical and I am going to let it go, your Honor, but I made the point by raising it with you. It concerns me greatly and I don't know what I am supposed to understand about what information is out there or not, but I am willing to live with it.

THE COURT: Mr. Milton, the point is well taken by Mr. Mirro. When I say it is the standard practice, I don't think it is something we should shoot for. I will take another SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

58tkmacc run and if there is something that he thinks I should do, I will hear him.

So do the best to give specific objections to specific requests. You will use those only in good faith and otherwise you will respond, just like he will respond to your requests Page 17

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and give specific objections only where applicable. MR. MILTON: Right. We already served our interrogatories, so I am not sure as a practical matter how to implement that, unless there is something that Mr. Mirro comes back with. There is nothing that we are withholding pursuant to the general objections and not pursuant to a specific objection made within the body of the particular response. THE COURT: I think that is Mr. Mirro's point. not entirely clear on that. So, Mr. Mirro, if you have specific questions that you want to take up with Mr. Milton, go ahead, and if you think there is a possibility for relief, go ahead and I will hear you.

OK, your Honor. I am not sure I have MR. MIRRO: anything more to add.

THE COURT: Is there anything else we need to take up now? Mr. Milton, I know you will think about the issue with regard to the recollection with regard to the notes.

MR. MILTON: Right. What is the timetable? Mr.

Mirro, you are going to go gone this week?

MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, I will be unable for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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remainder of the week. I am taking some time just in time to get hit by the hurricane. But I will be available any time starting next week and perhaps we can put together some thoughts between now and then.

THE COURT: Mr. Milton, why don't we say by a week from Wednesday you will let me know your final position on this.

MR. MILTON: OK. THE COURT: That gives a day or so after Mr. Mirro gets back from his vacation.

MR. MIRRO: Your Honor, I wanted to mention one other thing before we get off the phone and that is, your chambers reached out a week ago to ask about the status of the consolidated order and/or the proposed protective order relating to certain materials in these cases. Let me tell you the status very briefly. I drafted both of those items at least a month ago and we circulated them to plaintiffs' counsel, all the plaintiffs' counsel, and we have not heard anything until just recently. With respect to the protective order, there are a long list of objections from plaintiffs' counsél. I will try to work those out with plaintiffs with respect to the discovery order, I am happy to say that David and I sat down a couple of days ago and we were able to hammer out, I think, what I think we will be able to submit to you as a proposed son consolidated discovery order.

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MR. MILTON: With the caveat, and I told this to Mr. Mirro, I don't claim to be representing the numerous plaintiffs' counsel in the case. He told me he has not heard any objections from them, so I am going to communicate with all them and see if they are on board with what Mr. Mirro and I are hammering out, which I hope and reasonably expect they will be, in which case we will be able to represent this is the order we are all bound by

THE COURT: I appreciate what you are telling me. sounds like there is some momentum.

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            MR. MIRRO: The only concern, your Honor, we have a series of higher level NYPD witnesses who one of the plaintiffs
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            in one of the cases would like to begin deposing in the next
           few weeks. We are not sure that timetable is going to work. We are willing to produce them but we are not sure the
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           timetable is going to work, given that we don't have the consolidated discovery order in place, which will allow procedures by which everyone could participate in those depositions. We think that is important to do.
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                            THE COURT: I think it is important too and I would
           ask you to convey my strong desire to all counsel involved in this to get this done so we don't affect that schedule, because none of this is going to work if people aren't on board with
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           some basic principles that are reflected in that order.
          Otherwise this whole thing is going to unravel and we can't SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300
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have that. So if counsel who are on the phone could just convey that and do the best they can to wrap this up, because I am not inclined to let schedules slip. I will bring everyone in and nobody will leave until we ham are it out. Have a nice vacation, enjoy the rest of the week.

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